

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 088

5 May 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

CHINA DAILY on Developing PRC-U.S. Relations	B 1
U.S. House Adopts Nuclear Freeze Resolutions	B 2
Reagan Says New Andropov Proposal 'Encouraging'	B 2
Secretary Shultz Leaves Lebanon for Israel	B 3
U.S. House Speaker Reports on PRC Visit	B 4
NEW YORK TIMES: U.S. Increasing Aid to Afghans	B 5
Zhu Xuefan Meets Soong Ching Ling's Granddaughter	B 5

SOVIET UNION

Andropov Warns of Chain Reaction on Missile Issue	C 1
Kampuchean 'Puppet' Defense Minister in USSR	C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Wan Li, Chen Muhsa Meet Iran Transport Minister	F 1
Tehran Radio Says Iran Expels Soviet Diplomats	F 1
Iran Announces Dissolution of Tudeh Party	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Mitterrand's Visit to Beijing	G 1
Zhao Meets French Correspondents	G 1
Zhao, Mitterrand Hold Talks	G 2
Ngapoi, Mitterrand Attend Performance	G 3
Mitterrand Attends Picasso Exhibit	G 3
Mitterrand Lays Wreath at Monument	G 4
Deng Xiaoping Meets Mitterrand	G 4
Norway's Skauge Fetes Chen Muhsa in Beijing	G 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Hu Yaobang Departs for Romania, Yugoslavia	H 1
Arrives in Urumqi	H 1
Leaves Urumqi	H 1
Huang Wenjun on Trade With Albania, USSR	H 2
Poland's Urban Says Majority Supports Government	H 2
Solidarity Stages Demonstrations in Poland 3 May	H 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

First Session of Sixth NPC To Open 6 June	K 1
Election of Provincial Leaders Completed	K 1
Wan Li, Others Visit Beijing Titanium Fair 3 May	K 2
Wan Li Visits Beijing Science Trade Fair 3 May	K 2
Yang Shangkun Congratulates Table Tennis Teams	K 3
Wang Zhen Attends Youth Day Soiree 3 May	K 3
Trial Procedures for State Enterprises' Taxation	K 4
Lecture Defines Counterrevolutionary Crime [RENMIN RIBAO 2 May]	K 8
CPC Discipline Commission Hits Law Violations	K 10
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE or Foreign Exchange Controls	K 10
JINGJI RIBAO Views Foreign Capital Utilization [30 Apr]	K 12
Beijing Exhibit on Results of Foreign Investment	K 13
Tourists Visiting Beijing Increase in 1982	K 13
Plans Under Way To Expand Higher Education	K 13
Agriculture Specialists Urged To Work in Communes	K 14
Hao Jianxiu Makes May Day Visit to Ningxia	K 15

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTH REGION

Hebei People's Congress Proceedings Reported	R 1
Opening Session 20 April [HEBEI RIBAO 21 Apr]	R 1
New Governor, Vice Governors	R 1
Committee Members Elected	R 1
Yin Zhe Elected Hebei CPPCC Committee Chairman	R 1
Reportage on Nei Monggol People's Congress	R 2
New Chairman Named	R 2
Other New Personnel	R 2
NPC Deputies Elected	R 2
Concluding Session	R 3
Nei Monggol Standing Committee Meetings Held	R 3
30 April Forum	R 3
May-December 1983 Goals	R 4
Nei Monggol CPPCC Session Ends on 30 April	R 5
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui at May Day Celebration	R 5
Shanxi Elects Governor, Other Officials	R 6
New Shanxi CPPCC Committee Leading Body Elected	R 6

NORTHWEST REGION

Further on Gansu People's Congress Proceedings	T 1
Election Results Announced	T 1
Li Ziqi Closing Speech	T 1
Ningxia People's Congress Leaders Elected	T 3
Further on Qinghai People's Congress Proceedings	T 3
Deputies Elected	T 3
Closing Session 28 April	T 3
Qinghai People's Congress Committee Meets	T 4
Ma Wenrui Presides Over Shaanxi Congress Meeting	T 5
Reportage on Xinjiang People's Congress Meeting	T 5
NPC Deputies Elected	T 5
Standing Committee Elections	T 5
Session Ends 30 April	T 6
Xinjiang Radio Hails People's Congress Meeting	T 6
Xinjiang Leaders Spend May Day With Workers	T 7
Xinjiang To Adopt New Tax System 1 June	T 7

I. 5 May 83

3

CHINA

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO on Relations With Eastern Europe [5 May]

W 1

CHINA DAILY ON DEVELOPING PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW050814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- China tolerates no U.S. interference in its internal affairs, says CHINA DAILY today.

In a commentary entitled "Don't Count on Bitter Pills," the Chinese paper says: It must be admitted that Sino-U.S. relations have not been all smooth sailing despite the efforts of many statesmen on both sides of the Pacific. Successive American administrations have not undertaken necessary actions, or avoided taking certain steps, to bring about enduring and stable relations that are not only feasible but also have been a long cherished hope of the people in both countries.

One important cause of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is the miscalculation of some influential Americans that there is nothing the United States needs from China while there is a lot that China needs from the United States. On this false premise, they think that China is willing to, or cannot help but, swallow some bitter pills in order to maintain her relations with the United States. It should be pointed out that this is very far from the truth, for it does not tally with the realities of the present world or historical experience.

The People's Republic of China was born of decades of revolutionary war that finally terminated the most miserable period in China's history characterized by political suppression and economic backwardness internally and by constant aggression and humiliation from outside. The hard-won victory of the Chinese people came about with no help from the United States. It happened, rather, despite all-out American economic and military support to Chinese forces of reaction.

The People's Republic, as one of the largest countries on earth, has not done so badly. Contrary to predictions of those who would take pleasure in China's difficulties, she has proven capable of adequately feeding and clothing her one billion people, which the pre-revolution regime utterly failed to do with the not inconsiderable "help" from the United States.

China has also been able, essentially by her own efforts, to lay the foundation to develop and modernize. In her drive for socialist modernization, it is true, China needs to introduce certain investment and technical expertise from abroad. It is also true, however, that she does not need to rely on any single foreign country. China knows full well that economic relations with other countries can be developed only on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and she is willing to pay the necessary price. But she will not suffer any blackmail.

Specifically, China will not acquiesce in continued pursuance by the United States Government of a policy of "two or one and a half Chinas," which is in direct violation of China's sovereign rights and constitutes interference in China's domestic affairs. Normal relations between China and the United States have been established, and can be developed further only on the basis of U.S. recognition of Taiwan as part of the People's Republic of China.

It is necessary for the U.S. to understand the Chinese people's sentiment on the "Taiwan Relations Act." What kind of "ism" is involved behind such an act that interferes in China's internal affairs, if not hegemonism?

It is not difficult to understand this if our two countries cherish a relation of mutual trust and coordinated action in the interest of world peace and global strategy. Otherwise, Sino-U.S. relations will not improve no matter how many "symbolic" gestures are made.

U.S. HOUSE ADOPTS NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION

OW050958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. House of Representatives today overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for an "immediate, mutual and verifiable" U.S.-Soviet freeze on production, development and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 278 to 149, also contains a passage linking the freeze with a reduction of the nuclear arsenal of the two superpowers.

Encouraged by the Reagan administration, the opponents of the resolution had obstructed its passage for two months. President Reagan has repeatedly warned that a nuclear-freeze resolution would send a wrong message to Moscow and kill any incentive for the Russians to negotiate seriously.

The Democratic-sponsored resolution was adopted at a time when a mass freeze movement is gaining momentum in the U.S. More and more Americans are showing impatience at the fruitless "disarmament" talks and are worried over the prospect of the accelerating nuclear arms race between Washington and Moscow.

REAGAN SAYS NEW ANDROPOV PROPOSAL 'ENCOURAGING'

OW050826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 4 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that the United States will give "serious consideration" to the latest Soviet offer to reduce the number of nuclear warheads in the European theatre.

He made the remarks in an interview with six reporters at the Oval Office this afternoon. Reagan believed that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's proposal is "encouraging" but said that he did not know "whether this was just propaganda or a proposal."

Andropov proposed yesterday to reach an agreement with the United States in which the Soviet Union and the U.S. Western allies would have an equal number of nuclear warheads in Europe. His proposal would seek to include British and French nuclear forces and would bar the United States from deployment of new missiles in Europe as scheduled by NATO for late this year.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a congressional hearing this afternoon described the Soviet offer as a "favorable sign", but said when the offer was coupled with insistence that the British and French strategic systems are included, that is a way that the Soviets in effect "block the negotiations."

At a press conference earlier today, Weinberger charged that the Soviet proposal is "simply a means of trying to get European public opinion back on the side of no deployment." He pointed out that it is not clear whether there is a Soviet willingness to destroy the SS-20s. "If they are only going to move them to some point east of the Urals," he said, "It is very bad for our Eastern allies and since they can be rolled back into position in Europe in a matter of hours it doesn't help that situation."

The U.S. State Department in a statement last night expressed "welcome" to the proposal, saying that the U.S. negotiators will "explore" it with their Soviet counterparts when the negotiations resume in Geneva on May 17. The statement made clear the position of the United States and its allies that "they cannot accept Soviet demands for the right to maintain nuclear forces equal to all other states combined." "In addition," the statement said, "Mr Andropov refers only to INF systems in Europe, ignoring the global nature of the threat posed by Soviet INF missiles."

The Soviet Union has an estimated 1,100 warheads on missiles targeted at Western Europe and about two thirds of them are SS-20 missiles. The British and French have 162 nuclear missiles, with a total of about 300 warheads. The United States so far has no medium-range missiles in Europe and has proposed installing a total of 572 new medium-range missiles in Western Europe to counter the buildup of Soviet SS-20s unless an arms reduction agreement is reached with the Soviet Union.

SECRETARY SHULTZ LEAVES LEBANON FOR ISRAEL

OW041854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 4 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left here for Israel today after talks with Lebanese leaders.

Shultz has made three shuttle visits between Israel and Lebanon since he arrived in the Middle East ten days ago in an effort to seek an agreement on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon. The secretary of state said yesterday that he hoped an agreement would be reached by the end of this week.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Salim said an unexpected progress had been made, while Israeli radio quoted reliable sources as saying that 90 percent of the problems had been solved. But there remained big differences, the three parties agreed. It was reported that Israel still held to its position on such issues as the status of Haddad, the joint patrol and bilateral relations with Lebanon.

While Shultz is busy with his shuttles, the Lebanese Government has strengthen its contacts with Syria. Lebanese Foreign Minister Salim visited Syria on May [as received] 28 and informed Syrian President al-Asad of the outcomes of the Lebanon-Israel-U.S. talks. The Syrian Government said that it would not interfere in the will of the Lebanese people but added that it refused to accept any agreement that recognizes Israel's invasions.

Salim told a press conference yesterday that Lebanon would not reach any agreement with Israel which will jeopardize Syria's security and the interests of the Arab countries.

Shultz said he hoped to visit Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan before he left for Paris. He did not exclude the possibility to return to the Middle East from Paris.

U.S. HOUSE SPEAKER REPORTS ON PRC VISIT

OW041210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, in his report to the House on his visit to China expressed concern over the strained U.S.-China relations, but stressed that a better accord can be achieved by increasing mutual understanding between the Chinese and the United States.

He said: "I am hopeful that in the not-too-distant future we can say our visit helped reverse the current trend of deteriorating relations" between the two countries. The speaker began his report, printed on May 2 and made available to the press today, by noting that the visit took place at a time when a number of issues were straining Sino-U.S. relations. Contentious issues in Sino-U.S. relations were spoken of, the most difficult being Taiwan. O'Neill said what the officials of the People's Republic of China found so offensive was the fact that the Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act and provided the vehicle for arms sales to Taiwan after the United States recognized the P.R.C. as the "sole legal Government of China" and acknowledged the Chinese position that "there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China." The speaker said there was no sentiment in Congress to change the act. But he explained that "the overwhelming majority of the members of Congress wanted closer ties to China and that they did not believe the act should be an obstacle to those ties. My remarks did not seem to make the act any less of an obstacle in the eyes of the Chinese."

Speaking of the joint communique signed on August 17, 1982, he said he does represent an important effort to deal with the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and that "it should be complied with if at all possible." "If the Taiwan question were resolved, then the atmosphere for settling problems of all kinds in the Sino-U.S. relationship would improve immeasurably," he said.

On the issues of trade and technology transfer, the speaker said, "Bureaucratic obstacles need to be eliminated and the transfer process accelerated dramatically. It is an obvious area of opportunity where problems between the U.S. and China can be resolved in a mutually satisfactory manner."

O'Neill said while in China, he received a letter from the parents of the Chinese tennis player, Hu Na. He promised to deliver the letter to Attorney General Smith. "But just following our departure the Justice Department announced that it would grant her asylum." He said he believed that "we must be concerned about the significance of the Chinese response to the Hu Na decision and what the consequences will be of a continued deterioration in Sino-U.S. relations.

"The major lessons of the past decade of established relations between the United States and China is that the relationship has been mutually beneficial, particularly in regard to trade, economic development and strategic concerns. It is a relationship between two great powers and very different economic and political systems," he said.

However, he said, the relationship today "is very uncertain," and he left China with the clear impression that "the gulf between the two countries was growing wider rather than narrower."

The speaker said, "Naturally, as contacts increase so will the number of problems but there is no good reason why they should not be resolvable."

O'Neill said the views expressed in the report "are my own and do not necessarily represent those of any individual member or the delegation as a whole."

NEW YORK TIMES: U.S. INCREASING AID TO AFGHANS

OW041828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] New York, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The United States has increased arms aid for Afghan resistance forces fighting Soviet troops and the Soviet-backed government in Kabul, according the THE NEW YORK TIMES here today.

The newspaper quoted U.S. Administration officials as saying that President Reagan made the decision last fall with the purpose of forcing Moscow to pay a higher price for its more than three-year-old effort to assert control over Afghanistan.

Beginning last December, the officials disclosed, the U.S. has provided the Afghan insurgents with bazookas, mortars, grenade launchers, mines and recoilless rifles. Almost all of the arms were said to be of Soviet manufacture.

The officials said that a large portion of the arms came from old Egyptian stockpiles of Soviet weapons.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS SOONG CHING LING'S GRANDDAUGHTER

OW041842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Lily Sui-Fang Sun Wong, grand-daughter of late Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling, and Paul Lyddon, American pianist, and their party.

ANDROPOV WARNS OF CHAIN REACTION ON MISSILE ISSUE

0W040932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov today warned of "an inevitable chain reaction" if the United States goes ahead with the deployment of its Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Speaking at a dinner given for visiting German Democratic Republic leader Erich Honecker, the Soviet leader said that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact members will be forced "to adopt corresponding measures."

He restated Moscow's position for a balance in both nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles in Europe. He said the Soviet Union is ready to conclude an agreement with the West on this issue, but he insisted on taking into consideration "the related armaments possessed by Britain and France."

He warned whoever rejects the Soviet proposal will "bear the grave responsibility".

Honecker, in his speech, renewed his country's support for the Soviet position in the present Geneva arms limitation talks.

In their talks before the dinner, the two leaders expressed their concern with NATO's plan to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and demanded that both NATO and Warsaw Pact countries refrain from using force against each other. They also pledged to work for better coordination of the economic policy between the two countries and expand links in economy, science and technology.

Honecker arrived here today on an official visit.

KAMPUCHEAN 'PUPPET' DEFENSE MINISTER IN USSR

0W041455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the Kampuchean puppet regime, arrived here today for an "official visit" at the invitation of the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR reported.

Bou Thang's visit will further strengthen the "friendship" between the armies of the Soviet Union and the Kampuchean puppet regime, the paper said.

Bou Thang came here at a time when invading Vietnamese troops suffered setbacks in their dry season offensive in Kampuchea and Hanoi began to play the scheme of troops withdrawal from Kampuchea.

WAN LI, CHEN MUHUA MEET IRAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

OW031854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a visiting delegation from Iran, led by Mohammad Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan, minister of roads and transportation. Wan Li said that discussions held between the delegation and officials of Chinese economic departments had helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship, and strengthen cooperation between China and Iran in the economic field. Minister Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan expressed the hope that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop. Present at the meeting were Chinese Minister of Railways Chen Puru and Iranian Ambassador to China 'Ali Khorram. Later today, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua also met with the delegation.

TEHRAN RADIO SAYS IRAN EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMATS

OWC50136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry today announced 18 Soviet diplomats in Iran as personae-non-grata and ordered them to leave the country within 48 hours, Radio Tehran reported this evening quoting a Foreign Ministry statement. According to the statement, Soviet Ambassador to Iran V.K. Boldyrev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon and informed of the expulsion of the said Soviet diplomats. The Soviet diplomats were accused of interfering with the internal affairs of Iran by establishing contacts with "treacherous and mercenary agents". The diplomats included three counsellors, four first secretaries, one second secretary, two third secretaries and four attachés. The Soviet consul in Isfahan is also among the expelled diplomats. The statement said the Soviet diplomats violated diplomatic regulations and internationally recognized principles, and their actions were detrimental to the healthy relations of co-existence. According to another report, Imam Khomeyni today issued a message to the nation on the arrest of the Tudeh Party leaders. He called the arrest a big victory of political importance for the nation. He also highly praised the efforts of the Revolutionary Guards and other Islamic combatants in countering all counter-revolutionaries including the Tudeh Party.

IRAN ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF TUDEH PARTY

OW041932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tehran, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Iran's prosecutor general today announced dissolution of the Tudeh Party. The party was dissolved in accordance with provisions in the constitution of Iran, the announcement said. The announcement accused the party of conducting espionage activities for the benefit of foreign powers, misappropriating arms and ammunitions and storing them to encounter the government, sabotaging production and infiltrating into government and military departments. The announcement ordered all the party members and supporters in Tehran to report to the prosecutor's office within a week beginning May 7 and those in the provincial cities within one month beginning May 15. Any one who failed to report within the prescribed period will be considered counter-revolutionary and be prosecuted accordingly, the announcement said. About 70 members of this party have been arrested since last February, including its first secretary. Some of its high ranking cadres confessed that they are KGB agents or have been working for the KGB.

REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Zhao Meets French Correspondents

OW041126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Prior to their talks, Premier Zhao met French correspondents accompanying President Mitterrand on his visit and foreign correspondents resident in Beijing.

Premier Zhao said both China and France with long histories and cultures occupy important places in the world and are playing important roles in international affairs. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, he said, the two countries have developed greater co-operation in political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields. The Chinese Government is satisfied with this, he said.

Zhao Ziyang said President Mitterrand was an old friend of the Chinese people, and had made efforts on behalf of Sino-French friendship before the establishment of mutual relations. "We extend our warm welcome to President Mitterrand on his current official visit to China. We will exchange views on major international issues of common concern, and on the strengthening of bilateral relations between China and France," the premier said. He said China and France share common or similar views on many international issues, especially in following independent foreign policies, calling for the safeguarding of world peace and improving North-South relations. "Of course, we have different views on some questions. However, we can exchange opinions in a frank and sincere way, and this will not affect Sino-French relations," he added.

Zhao Ziyang said that both sides were willing to further develop their economic and technical cooperation as well as cultural exchanges. "I believe that the president's current visit to China will contribute to the further promotion of friendship and cooperation," Zhao Ziyang said.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also said he will exchange views with President Mitterrand on the problem of Kampuchea, and that he agreed with many of the views and positions put forward by the president at his banquet yesterday evening. He said, "I have found that we share many common views on the Kampuchean issue. Both of our countries denounce the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and hold that the final solution of the Kampuchean issue must be based upon the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. "The Heng Samrin regime was propped up by foreign armed forces and cannot be recognized, recognized," Zhao Ziyang said. Both China and France maintain that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Kampuchea should carry out an election under the supervision of the United Nations. The Kampuchean people should adopt national self-resolution and elect their own government, he said.

He said, "An important question facing us now is how to make Vietnam pull its troops completely out of Kampuchea. I hope to discuss the question in detail with President Mitterrand." Zhao Ziyang said that France has historical, economic and cultural links with Indochina. The French Government can play an important role in urging Vietnam to fulfill the resolutions passed by the United Nations and the international conference on Kampuchea, he said.

When asked whether China and France will discuss projects such as the construction of a nuclear power station in China's Guangdong Province during this visit, Premier Zhao said he would cover that issue with President Mitterrand and he hoped there would be good results. However, he declined to talk about the sale of French Mirage 2000 jet fighters to the Chinese Army.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao said that China's foreign policy was based on the opposition of hegemonism and the establishment and expansion of friendly relations between all countries under the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "These basic principles can also be applied to Sino-Soviet relations," the premier said.

Asked about China's position on the "Solidarity" trade union in Poland, Premier Zhao said "Solidarity" was an internal affair, and was best dealt with by Poland. "China will not comment on the internal affairs of other countries," he said.

Premier Zhao was also asked whether the forthcoming national people's congress scheduled to open in next few weeks will elect a new president of the People's Republic of China. "The congress will elect the president and vice-president of the People's Republic according to the Constitution," he said.

Zhao, Mitterrand Hold Talks

OW041550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang continued talks here this afternoon with French President Francois Mitterrand.

It is learned that the two leaders had a full exchange of their views on the world situation and major international issues, the positions of the two sides are very close to one another. In group meetings this afternoon, the two sides discussed strengthening relations.

Zhao Ziyang said that he had meaningful talks with President Mitterrand. He said they reached a better understanding on major world issues. On certain matters which they formerly thought they had differences, they found that their positions are close, following the exchange of views. "The president's visit will be beneficial to heightened cooperation and coordination of our two countries in international affairs," the premier said.

China always attaches great importance to the development of its relations with France, the premier said. Relations in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields have undergone considerable development on a sound basis. However, the premier said, relations in these fields have not yet attained the desired level. There is still great potential in the economic cooperation between the two countries, he said.

The premier said that on the subject of technical imports, China will adopt a more open policy towards France and Western Europe as a whole. They will be given consideration on the marketing and the sales of goods. He hoped that economic cooperation between the two countries will experience breakthroughs on their present basis.

Mitterrand said: "Premier Zhao Ziyang has provided a very good summary of the Franco-Chinese relations. France and China are good political partners, sharing many common points in political and diplomatic fields, so economic relations and trade between the two countries will become closer." Mitterrand expressed the hope that the two countries would make efforts in such fields, adding that "at the same time, we should not forget to develop our cultural relations." During the talks, ministers of the two countries reported on their group discussions.

Taking part in the talks for France were External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, Industry and Research Minister Laurent Fabius, Foreign Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson, Minister-Delegate of Culture Jack Lang, Special Counsellor to the President Jacques Attali and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo. [titles as received]

Taking part in the talks for China were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, Mo Wenzhang, minister of aviation industry, Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, Chen Puru, minister of railways, Li Qing, minister of communications, Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France.

Ngapoi, Mitterrand Attend Performance

OW041728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand, accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, attended an evening performance here today.

The Central Song and Dance Ensemble and the Conservatory of Chinese Music presented a program of Chinese and French music and songs while the China Beijing Opera Theatre staged "Uproar in Heaven", an opera adapted from a Chinese folk tale.

French guests accompanying the president on his visit and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo attended the performance. Also present were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry, Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zhou Weizhi, vice-minister of culture, and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France. President Mitterrand presented a flower basket to the artists at the end of the performance.

Mitterrand Attends Picasso Exhibit

OW050902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA correspondent Xiong Lei) -- The first exhibition of Picasso's paintings ever held in China opened this morning at the China Art Gallery with President Francois Mitterrand of France in attendance. The exhibition, sponsored by the China Exhibition Corporation, was held at the president's proposal.

On display are some 30 oils and graphics done between 1904 and 1949. They are the property of the Picasso Museum in Paris which has not yet officially opened. The most famous of the exhibits is the lithograph "dove" which Picasso did in 1949, and which was later adopted as the symbol of the World Peace Congress. Other works include "The Frugal Meal" (1904), "Paul as Harlequin" (1924) and "Child and Doves" (1943).

In their speeches at the opening ceremony, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and the French Minister-Delegate of Culture Jack Lang congratulated the arrangers of the exhibition and said they looked forward to the growth of Sino-French cultural exchange and friendship.

Professor Wu Zuoren, acting chairman of the Chinese Artists Association, said Chinese artists have long appreciated Picasso's creativeness and artistry, and had special admiration for his defiance of fascism during the Second World War. "I believe," Wu said in a short interview with XINHUA in the exhibition hall, "the current exhibition will give Chinese artists a much better understanding of Picasso."

Among those present were Chinese writers and artists Ai Qing, Ding Ling, Liu Kaiqu, and Liu Binyan. Charles Malo, French ambassador to China, also attended the ceremony. The exhibition will run through May 25 in Beijing and then go to Shanghai.

Mitterrand Lays Wreath at Monument

OW050900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied in the ceremony by Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry.

Deng Xiaoping Meets Mitterrand

OW050840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission at the Chinese Communist Party, met with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping extended a welcome to President Mitterrand on his third visit to China. "It's two years since we last met," Deng Xiaoping told Mitterrand. "Many changes have taken place in these two years. Your present visit to China fully testifies to the friendship between our two countries and two peoples."

The French President replied: "Many changes have also taken place in me. I have come to China this time on behalf of the Republic of France to have dialogues and consultations with Chinese leaders on issues of common concern."

Deng Xiaoping said: "The exchanges between us are of great significance. We appreciate the independent policy pursued by France. China also pursues an independent policy." At the beginning of their meeting, Deng Xiaoping and Mitterrand were surrounded by some 100 Chinese and French journalists, taking notes or pictures. A French reporter asked Deng Xiaoping if he would like to answer a question. Deng Xiaoping said, "Sure." Asked what role China thinks France can play in solving the Kampuchea question, Deng said: "We hope all countries in the world, including France and China, will work together to compel Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea speedily and completely. This is the prerequisite for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue."

Chinese sources said that, after the reporters retired, the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and the Kampuchea issue.

Deng Xiaoping was reported to have told Mitterrand that his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang show that the two countries have converging or similar views on a broad range of international issues. The Chinese side is satisfied that the two countries have so many points of agreement, Deng said.

On bilateral relations, Deng said cooperation between the two countries should not be confined to trade. They should also broaden their economic and technological cooperation, and France can do more in transferring technology to China.

Mitterrand said that French-Chinese cooperation, being reciprocal, has broad prospects. "Our task in the future is to concretize the agreements already reached and make them more vigorous," he added.

Mitterrand said he fully agreed to Deng Xiaoping's evaluation of his present visit and Deng's views on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, and French ambassador to China Charles Malo.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon for President Mitterrand and principal members of his entourage.

NORWAY'S SKAUGE FETES CHEN MUHUA IN BEIJING

OW042116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- Arne Skauge, minister of trade and shipping of Norway, and Mrs Skauge gave a return banquet here this evening.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Li Qing, minister of communications, and Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China Shipbuilding Corporation, attended the banquet.

In their speeches at the banquet, both Arne Skauge and Chen Muhua held that the extensive talks between the two sides in the past two days on the further development of bilateral trade and economic cooperations are very successful. They are optimistic about the prospect of such cooperation.

Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen and Mrs Dolores D. Arnesen were present at the banquet.

After the banquet, Chen Muhua and Arne Skauge briefed the Norwegian correspondents and answered their questions.

I. 5 May 83

PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

HU YAOBANG DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

Arrives in Urumqi

HK050408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who is about to pay an official friendly visit to Romania and Yugoslavia, arrived in Urumqi by special plane this afternoon. Accompanying him on the plane were CPC Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member Qin Jiwei; CPC Central Committee Secretariat alternate secretary and International Liaison Department Director Qiao Shi; CPC Central Committee member and General Office First Deputy Director Yang Dezhong; CPC Central Committee alternate member and International Liaison Department Deputy Director Li Shuzheng; and CPC Central Committee alternate member and Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Leading comrades of the party and government in Xinjiang, the Urumqi PLA units and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu, Jianabil, (Qi Chengde), Simayi Yashengnuofu and (Chen Shi) welcomed them at the airport. The special aircraft landed on time at 1600. General Secretary Hu Yaobang walked down from the plane and shook hands with Wang Enmao and the other assembled leading officials. General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his party then left for the guest house by car.

Leaves Urumqi

OW050158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Urumqi, May 5 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, left here this morning by a special flight for an official friendship visit to Romania. From Romania, Hu Yaobang will go to Yugoslavia on an official friendship visit.

Hu Yaobang and his party arrived here yesterday for a stopover. They were greeted and seen off at the airport by Wang Enmao, first secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and other local leaders.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0222 GMT on 5 May carries a report on Hu Yaobang's departure from Urumqi identical to the XINHUA English version except for the following:

[Last paragraph, penultimate line reads...autonomous region, and leading comrades of the party, government and army organizations in the region, including Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Li Jiayu, and Janabil....]

HUANG WENJUN ON TRADE WITH ALBANIA, USSR

OW041646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 4 May 83

[By reporter Li Zhaofen]

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- Huang Wenjun, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said at a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters today that a good beginning has been achieved in the use of foreign capital and in the establishment of joint ventures since China has adopted the open-door policy.

Huang Wenjun said: The 80 or so joint ventures, 700 or so cooperative projects and the thousands of other projects carried out in the form of cooperative development, foreign loan, compensatory trade and lease trade have played a beneficial supplementary role in China's socialist economic development.

Huang Wenjun stressed: It is our country's firm and unshakable policy of continuing the open-door policy, expanding its economic and technical exchange with other countries and, in a planned and selective manner, exploring various avenues and means to exploit as much exploitable foreign capital as possible and absorb advanced technology in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

In answer to questions about whether China is resuming trade relations with Albania, Huang Wenjun said: China has always been engaged in conducting imports and exports and commercial dealings with other countries and regions in accordance with the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. In line with this principle, a trade team from China's import and export corporations recently visited Albania for trade discussions and normal trade activities with Albanian foreign trade corporations.

In answer to questions about a Sino-Soviet border trade agreement signed recently, Huang Wenjun said: A summary of border trade talks was signed on April 10 in Harbin between China's Heilongjiang Province and the Far Eastern Region of the USSR. The two sides agreed that this year Heilongjiang will export light industrial products, knitwear, food and other goods to the Far Eastern Region of the USSR and import timber, cement, plate glass and some consumer goods from there.

POLAND'S URBAN SAYS MAJORITY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

OW041338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 (XINHUA) -- Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said today the great majority of the Polish people support the government's political line, judging by the fact that the people participating in the official May Day parade far outnumbered those involved in the demonstrations backed by the underground Solidarity unions.

Speaking at a press conference, Urban said 6.5 million people took part in the May Day parade this year, 1.5 million more than last year, while no more than 40,000 people joined the "antagonistic demonstrations". This showed, he said, that the government's political line enjoys the support of the great majority of the Polish people.

He said the "antagonistic demonstrations" involving people ranging from dozens to thousands took place in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow, Wroclaw, Lodz, Poznan, and Szczecin. Demonstrators clashed with anti-riot police, resulting in one man dead and many others injured. About 1,000 people were detained throughout the country.

Asked to comment on the possibility of an amnesty in the country, Urban said once the domestic social and political situation that had led to the state of martial law no longer faces threat, the authorities would declare an amnesty.

At another press conference on the same day, an official in charge of the Polish religious affairs said the street clashes would not affect in any way the pope's visit to Poland in mid-June. Relations between the Polish state authorities and the Roman Catholic Church are improving toward normalization, he said.

SOLIDARITY STAGES DEMONSTRATIONS IN POLAND 3 MAY

OW050001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The outlawed Solidarity trade union yesterday staged anti-government demonstrations in the capital and some other large Polish cities.

Similar activities were undertaken amid nationwide celebrations on International Labor Day.

Organized by the clandestine organization, groups of youths and other citizens took to the street in Warsaw, Krakow and Lublin after attending services in churches to reportedly mark "May 3 Constitution Day." The Constitution was formulated in 1791 when Poland was partly under the military occupation of Russia, Prussia and Austria. It stipulated that Poland should have a powerful administration in order to save the country's independence.

The demonstrators demanded that the government call off the martial law and grant an amnesty.

According to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, these demonstrations were small in scale, short in time and isolated.

FIRST SESSION OF SIXTH NPC TO OPEN 6 JUNE

OW050920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress is scheduled to open on June 6, the Standing Committee of the Fifth N.P.C. announced at its 27th session which began here today.

Main items on the agenda at the coming N.P.C. session include:

-- Election of the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth N.P.C. and the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China.

-- Decision on the appointment of the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors and minister in charge of ministries or commissions, as well as the auditor-general and secretary-general for the State Council.

-- Election of the chairman of the Central Military Commission, decision on the appointment of the members of the Central Military Commission, and election of the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

-- A report on government work by Premier Zhao Ziyang; examination and approval of a report on the plan for economic and social development in 1983 by Yao Yilin, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; and the final state economic accounts for 1982 by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance.

ELECTION OF PROVINCIAL LEADERS COMPLETED

OW051000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 5 (XINHUA) -- New leaders have now been elected in all of China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with the exception of Taiwan. The last province to report results was northwest China's Shaanxi, where a new people's government was formed under Governor Li Qingwei at today's meeting of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress in Xian.

Started in Beijing, the elections continued throughout the country over the past eleven weeks. Deputies to the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses also discussed and adopted plans for regional economic development.

Under China's Constitution, the people congresses are the organs of state power at different levels, and are charged with electing local officials.

The principal leaders of the new people's governments, except Shaanxi, are as follows:

Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing;

Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai;

Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin;

Zhang Shuguang, governor of Hebei Province;

Wang Senhao, governor of Shanxi Province;

Buhe (Mongolian), chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

Quan Shuren, governor of Liaoning Province;
Zhao Xiu, governor of Jilin Province;
Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province;
Gu Xiulian (female), governor of Jiangsu Province;
Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province;
Wang Yuzhao, governor of Anhui Province;
Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province;
Zhao Zengyi, governor of Jiangxi Province;
Liang Buting, governor of Shandong Province;
He Zhukang, governor of Henan Province;
Huang Zhizhen, governor of Hubei Province;
Liu Zheng, governor of Hunan Province;
Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province;
Wei Chunshu (Zhuang), chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region;
Yang Xizong, governor of Sichuan Province;
Wang Chaowen (Miao), governor of Guizhou Province;
Pu Chaozhu, governor of Yunnan Province;
Doje Cedain (Tibetan), chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region;
Chen Guangyi, governor of Gansu Province;
Huang Jingbo, governor of Qinghai Province;
Hei Boli (Hui), chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; and
Ismail Amat (Uygur), chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

WAN LI, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING TITANIUM FAIR 3 MAY

OW040611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA -- Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhong, Zhang Tingfa, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Bo Yibo, Peng Chong, Kang Shien and responsible comrades of some ministries and commissions visited a national trade fair on the application and dissemination of titanium at the Beijing Pavilion on 3 May.

A metal with outstanding property, titanium has been extensively used in several fields in our country in the past 10 years. The fair introduces examples of the application of titanium with charts, videotapes and material objects.

Hu Qili, Xiao Ke and Zhou Peiyuan also visited the fair a few days ago.

The fair opened on 8 April and is scheduled to close on 4 May.

WAN LI VISITS BEIJING SCIENCE TRADE FAIR 3 MAY

OW041021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 3 May 83

[By reporter Liu Linchun]

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li of the State Council visited, full of zeal, the second Beijing area science and technology trade fair at the Beijing Pavilion this afternoon.

Comrade Wan Li viewed with keen interest computer applications, household electric appliances, energy-saving devices, agricultural cultivation, animal breeding, aquaculture and many other new technologies and products put on display at the fair by defense industrial departments, research institutes and colleges and universities and asked some relevant scientific and technical questions.

Visiting the fair today were also responsible comrades of the PLA General Political and Logistics Departments and Beijing Municipal People's Government and some 20,000 people from various circles. Over 250,000 people have already visited the fair since its opening on 20 April. Agreements on technology transfer and service have been signed for 500 of the 2,000 scientific and technological items displayed at the fair.

YANG SHANGKUN CONGRATULATES TABLE TENNIS TEAMS

OW040923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA) -- Upon hearing the news that both the men's and women's table tennis teams of our country won team titles at the 37th World Table Tennis Championships today, Yang Shangkun, honorary chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, cabled the Chinese table tennis delegation to extend his congratulations. The cable reads as follows: The Chinese Table Tennis Delegation:

Through valiant fights, you have won the men's and women's team titles at the 37th World Table Tennis Championships. I sincerely extend my warm congratulations to you and hope that you will continue your efforts to earn greater honors for the motherland and people and promote friendship with players from various countries.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS YOUTH DAY SOIREE 3 MAY

HK041505 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Yesterday [3 May] evening, drums were beaten, bugles were blown and songs were sung loudly at the Guangzhou Uprising Martyrs' Mausoleum. Some 1,300 youths and juveniles of all walks of life and trades sat around campfires in groups to hold a flame of communist belief campfire soiree.

Comrade Wang Zhen, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member, was invited to attend the soiree. Liu Tianfu and Yin Linping, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Kou Qingyan, chairman of the provincial advisory committee; Yang Kanghua, vice chairman of the people's congress standing committee; Wang Pingshan, vice governor; and (Xu Shijie), secretary of the city CPC committee, were also invited to attend the soiree.

The soiree began amid warm applause. Wang Zhen, Liu Tianfu and Yin Linping, revolutionaries of the older generation, personally lit the torch. Representatives of workers, the Liberation Army and university students passed the torch and lit their campfires, which symbolized the prosperity of our cause and an abundance of successors.

Comrade Liu Tianfu spoke at the soiree. He encouraged the youths to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the May 4 Movement, learn from the pioneers, arouse their enthusiasm, be determined to carry out reforms, revitalize China and pass on the communist belief torch from generation to generation so as to allow it to light forever our road of advance. On behalf of all youths and juveniles, (Liao Zhigang), secretary of the city CYL committee, declared: We must live up to the expectations of our predecessors, hold the communist flag firmly and high, act as good assistants of the party and as reserve forces, and write a new historical page with our youth. At the soiree, some 100 new CYL members held a solemn ceremony under the CYL flag to take the oath on being admitted to the CYL.

TRIAL PROCEDURES FOR STATE ENTERPRISES' TAXATION

OW050311 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Finance's Trial Procedures for State Enterprises to Shift From the Profit-Delivery System to One of Taxation

In order to help state enterprises speed up instituting and improving the economic responsibility system, further invigorate the economy, correctly handle the interests of the state, the enterprises, workers and staff and guarantee a steady increase in state revenue, the following procedures are hereby formulated:

1. All profitmaking large- and medium-sized state enterprises (including banking and insurance institutions) will pay income taxes on their profits at a rate of 55 percent. The after tax profit of an enterprise will be partly turned over to the state and partly retained by the enterprise according to a percentage set by the state. The part to be turned over to the state may be handled according to one of the following methods depending on the different conditions of the enterprises:

a. Delivery at a progressive rate [di zeng bao gan shang jiao 6677 1073 0545 1626 0006 0074].

b. Delivery at a fixed percentage [gu ding bi li shang jiao 0942 1353 3024 0173 0006 0074].

c. Payment of regulating taxes [jiao na tiao jie shui 0074 4780 6148 4451]. The rate of regulating tax is determined by the percentage of an enterprise's profit which should be turned over to the state. Upon implementation, the base profit portion will be taxed at the regulating tax rate, and the increased profit over the previous year will be taxed at 60 percent of the regulating tax rate.

d. Fixed profit delivery quotas [ding e bao gan shang jiao 1353 7345 0545 1626 0006 0074]. This method applies only to mining enterprises and is not applicable to other enterprises.

An enterprise whose after tax profit is slightly lower or higher than what should be retained by it according to the percentage set by the state may be exempt from turning over any more profit to the state after paying income tax. The state will not reduce its income tax. However, if the profit retained falls far below the percentage set by the state, the income tax may be reduced as appropriate for a specific period of time.

In the above-mentioned methods, the base figures for calculation, proportions for delivery at a progressive rate, proportions for delivery at a fixed percentage, regulating tax rates and amounts of fixed profit delivery quotas are determined by levels and, once determined, will remain unchanged for 3 years.

The financial departments will consult with the departments (bureaus or companies) in charge of the enterprises to choose one of the first three of the above-mentioned methods for computation and the determination of the amount of after tax profits to be turned over by profitmaking enterprises. Then, the departments in charge will, with the agreement of the financial departments, choose the different methods to be applied to different enterprises -- according to their conditions -- to set each enterprise's share of the amount determined above.

In the above-mentioned methods for after tax profit delivery, the data for calculation should in principle be based on the final accounts for 1982. However, in computing profits to be retained by the enterprises, reasonable readjustments should be made if the previous retention level is too unreasonably, or if there are repeated withdrawals.

2. All small state enterprises which show a profit should pay income taxes on their profits according to an eight-level progressive tax rate schedule. After paying income taxes, the enterprises will assume full responsibility for their own profit or loss, and no funds will be allocated to them by the state. However, for enterprises with a rather large after tax profit, the state may collect a certain amount for contract fee or request that they turn over a fixed portion of their profits.

The criteria for small state enterprises are: industrial enterprises (including industries run by commercial departments) whose fixed assets have an original value of not more than 1.5 million yuan and whose annual profit is under 200,000 yuan based on data at the end of 1982, and retail commercial enterprises, or retail stores, which employ no more than 20 or 30 workers and staff members and make an annual profit of no more than 30,000 or 50,000 yuan. The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments may make suitable readjustments according to actual local conditions and within the limits of the above-mentioned criteria. When a city needs a more relaxed criteria, it should request a decision from the Ministry of Finance.

3. Guest houses of a business nature, hotels, hostels and catering and service companies will all pay a 15 percent income tax and no more funds will be allocated to them by the state. When the enterprises have profits and losses after paying taxes, adjustments will be made by the commercial departments in charge. From the catering and service companies in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai Municipalities, the Ministry of Commerce may concentrate part of the funds from the after tax profits retained by the enterprises for use as subsidies for remote and difficult areas.

4. Supply and marketing cooperatives at and above the county level, with county companies or county supply and marketing cooperatives as units, will pay income taxes according to an eight-level progressive tax rate schedule and no more funds will be allocated to them by the state. Except for specific commodities designated by the state, no more price subsidies will be borne by the state.

For supply and marketing cooperatives at and above the county level which show a rather large after tax profit, a percentage of the remaining profit will be designated for turning over to the state after deducting warehouse construction funds, simple building costs and administrative and operational expenditures, which were formerly paid from state coffers, and supplementary circulating funds, production support funds, enterprise accumulation funds and bonuses for workers and staff members which are paid out of the enterprises' retained profits and expenses. When the after tax profit falls below the reasonable level of profit retention originally set (including the amount of funds allocated by the state), approval may be requested for a reduction in income taxes over a specific period of time.

5. Defense industry enterprises, postal and telecommunications enterprises, food enterprises, foreign trade enterprises, agricultural and livestock enterprises and enterprises run by reform-through-labor farms will continue to follow the existing regulations and will implement the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits when conditions are ripe.

As to the small number of enterprises which have been approved by the State Council, the Ministry of Finance or the State Economic Commission to follow the practice of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in assuming full responsibility for increased profits, the procedures to substitute taxes for the delivery of profits will not be implemented before the expiration of their responsibility period.

6. After examination and agreement by the financial departments, state enterprises may repay various speical loans with newly-added profits derived from the projects financed by the respective loans before paying income taxes.

From now on, to apply for special loans from banks, an enterprise must raise 10 to 30 percent of the funds to be used for the loan projects on their own.

7. Subsidies for enterprises which have incurred losses will be handled as follows:

a. For losses permitted by state policies, the measures of fixed subsidies [ding e bu tie 1353 7345 5943 6317] or planned subsidies [ji hua bu tie 6060 0439 5943 6317] will continue to be applied. No subsidies will be paid if the loss sustained by the enterprise exceeds the planned figure; if the loss is reduced, the enterprise will share what is saved and the figures, once determined, will remain unchanged for 3 years.

b. If losses are caused by poor management and operations, the department in charge of the enterprise in question will set a deadline for the enterprise to consolidate itself. Within the time limit, subsidies for losses will be given as appropriate following the examination and approval of the financial department. No subsidies will be given past the deadline.

8. After the adoption of the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, if a price change or tax rates affect an enterprise's profits, no change in the tax rates shall be made unless the effects on the enterprise's profits are relatively large and unless the State Council considers this a special case and approves an adjustment on the progressive increase of the basic rate and the percentage of revenue for the state, or on the fixed percentage of revenue for the state, or on the tax rates, or on the contracted quota of revenue for the state.

9. State enterprises' income tax shall be managed by taxation organs and their financial accounting affairs shall be handled by the financial departments.

10. State enterprises shall prepay their income tax and profits within the period set by financial and taxation departments. Delayed payment is subject to a fine of 0.1 percent of the delayed amount per day and the fine shall be defrayed by the retained funds. For enterprises that are repeatedly delinquent, financial and taxation departments shall notify the bank to withhold their delayed taxes along with their profits and **fines** from their bank accounts.

11. When a state enterprise differs in opinion with a taxation organ on tax issues, it shall first pay its tax according to the taxation organ's opinion and then request that a higher taxation organ reexamine the case. In the event it disagrees with the decision of the reexamination, a local enterprise may appeal to the provincial financial department for a ruling. A central enterprise may appeal to the Ministry of Finance for a ruling.

12. A state enterprise shall not evade its income tax or evade turning over the part of its profits that belong to the state. If any fraud is discovered, it shall be fined for the amount under 100 percent of the misappropriated state revenue and the fine shall be paid from the retained profits.

The administrative responsibilities of the enterprise's leaders and those who are directly responsible must be investigated. Those whose cases are serious and who have violated the law shall be referred to the judicial organs by financial and taxation departments so that criminal responsibilities can be investigated.

13. An enterprise's after tax profits must be rationally distributed and spent. A new product development fund, production development fund, reserve fund, workers' welfare fund and fund for workers' awards must be established. The sum for the first three shall not be lower than 60 percent of the retained profits and the sum of the remaining two shall not be higher than 40 percent of the retained profits. Relevant stipulations shall be worked out by the people's governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in accordance with the actual situation.

14. After adopting the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, an enterprise's responsible department may still spend part of the enterprise's retained profits on major technical renovation projects, on expanding commercial services and on constructing simple buildings. The percentage or amount of such funds shall be determined by the enterprise's responsible department and reported to the financial department for the record.

15. An enterprise's income tax shall be paid to the central or local financial department according to the department with which it is affiliated. The central authorities will not adjust the financial contracts base and the profit retention percentage.

According to their sizes, the county-run industrial enterprises shall substitute taxes for the delivery of profits according to this procedure. The problems caused by the loss of benefits that originally belonged to the county treasury shall be resolved by the province, the municipality or the autonomous region by other means.

16. The adoption of the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits in the national autonomous regions shall, in principle, follow this procedure. However, the autonomous regional or provincial people's government may make the necessary adjustment in actual implementation of the procedure while continuing to show that state's special consideration for the regions' trade and enterprises.

17. All localities shall handle, in accordance with the actual situation, the enterprises that have already formulated their own profit quota, profit retention and profit contract systems before the adoption of the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits:

a. Commercial wholesale stations, large and medium-sized industrial enterprises run by commerce departments and large and medium-sized retail stores at all levels shall not be allowed to institute the profit quota or profit contract systems. Those that have already instituted the systems shall convert them to this procedure and implement it after verification.

b. Small-sized retail stores that have already adopted the profit contract system shall change it to the after tax profit contract system. A few of those that have difficulty in immediately changing the system may postpone the change until 1984 with the review and approval of the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional people's government.

c. Enterprises in various localities that have already adopted the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's profit quota system but have not reported the adoption of the system to and received approval from the State Council, the Finance Ministry or the State Economic Commission must do so. Those that have adopted other forms of profit quota systems shall convert them to this procedure and implement it after verification. Enterprise that are preparing to introduce the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's profit quota system or other forms of the system shall follow this procedure.

d. Enterprises that have already adopted the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits before the publication of this procedure shall convert the system to this procedure and implement it after verification. A few enterprises that have difficulty in immediately changing the system may postpone the change until 1984 with the review and approval of the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional people's government.

The computation of the profit-retention rate by the few above-mentioned enterprises that have approval to postpone the adoption of the system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits until 1984 will still be based on the data of 1982.

18. Specific regulations concerning the implementation of this procedure will be formulated by the Finance Ministry.

19. This procedure becomes effective on 1 January 1983. The taxation work shall start from 1 June. Relevant regulations that were previously published but are in conflict with this procedure shall become null and void.

LECTURE DEFINES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CRIME

HK040933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 83 p 5

[*"Popularization and Propaganda Lecture (No 32) on PRC Criminal Law": "What Is a Counterrevolutionary Crime?"*]

[Text] What is a counterrevolutionary crime? What specific acts are regarded as counterrevolutionary crimes? How will those who commit a counterrevolutionary crime be penalized? The definition and the provisions concerned are given in a specific chapter of the PRC criminal law.

Article 90 of the PRC criminal law provides: "Any action which has as its purpose the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and which jeopardizes the PRC is a counterrevolutionary offense." The counterrevolutionary offense is the most grave and pernicious crime, and counterrevolutionaries are our most dangerous enemies. For this reason, in our country's criminal law, a counterrevolutionary offense is ranked in the first place among crimes and is subject to relatively severe penalty. According to this article, a crime is counterrevolutionary when the following two basic conditions are fulfilled.

First, there must be a counterrevolutionary motive which is the objective condition for a person to commit a counterrevolutionary offense. An offense, if judged to be a counterrevolutionary one, must be an act which is deliberately carried out by a culprit who aims at overthrowing the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. An offense without a counterrevolutionary motive cannot constitute a counterrevolutionary offense. The counterrevolutionary motive is the common symbol of all counterrevolutionary offenses and the essential criterion which distinguishes a counterrevolutionary offense both from other noncriminal acts, such as voicing of wrong views and grievances, political mistakes and so on, and from other criminal offenses.

The purpose of a counterrevolutionary offense is to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. However, this does not mean that all counterrevolutionary culprits necessarily have a clear and detailed program, plan or scheme to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. Some people, though they lack a clear and detailed counterrevolutionary plan when committing a crime, direct their spearhead at the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. In this case, they are also regarded as being driven by a counterrevolutionary motive.

In the cases of such counterrevolutionary offenses as treason, subversion of the government, engaging in activities to split the country, staging a rebellion, participating in a rebellion, and so on, to find out the counterrevolutionary motive is relatively easy, because the fact that these culprits deliberately commit such acts in itself clearly shows that their motive in committing these acts is to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. It can hardly be imagined that one who colludes with a foreign country and plots to endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the motherland does not have a counterrevolutionary motive. However, for some other counterrevolutionary offenses, such as the crime of counterrevolutionary sabotage, that of counterrevolutionary homicide and injury, that of engaging in counterrevolutionary propaganda, provocation, and so on, a more thorough and meticulous investigation is necessary in order to find out the counterrevolutionary motive behind them, because of acts of sabotage, homicide, causing injury, provocation and so on are not actuated by counterrevolutionary motives in all cases. The nature of these offenses can hardly be determined in light of the acts themselves. Therefore, in defining the crimes of counterrevolutionary sabotage, counterrevolutionary homicide, causing injury and counterrevolutionary propaganda and provocation, Articles 100, 101 and 102 of our country's criminal law stress the "counterrevolutionary motives." When judging the counterrevolutionary motives in these cases, we must make a comprehensive analysis of a person's motives, his means of committing crimes, the time, place and environment of the occurrence, the object of assault, the consequence of the acts, his personal information (including age, experience, means of subsistence, ideological and political background) and so on, in light of the current historical environment. The analysis must be objective and comprehensive and conform to reality. Subjective imagination, undue emphasis on the family background, class origin and history of a culprit, being biased by statements made by the accused and witnesses and considering only the consequence while ignoring other factors, must be avoided in approaching a conclusion.

Second, as an objective condition, an act to jeopardize the PRC is indispensable in constituting a counterrevolutionary offense. An act to jeopardize the PRC is by no means an ordinary offense. Instead, it is an act which is for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system. To put it in concrete terms, these acts include colluding with a foreign country, plotting to jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the motherland, conspiring to overthrow the government and split the country, staging rebellion, gathering a mob to storm prisons, engaging in espionage activities, organizing counterrevolutionary cliques, participating in counterrevolutionary sabotage, propaganda drives and provocation, and so on, all of which are defined in the criminal law from Articles 91 to 102. A person will be regarded as fulfilling the objective condition for a counterrevolutionary crime only when he conducts an act to jeopardize the PRC, which is defined in the criminal law from Articles 91 to 102. One's conduct is always dominated by one's thinking. However, there is a demarcation line between one's deeds and one's thinking. Thinking cannot constitute a crime, and the criminal law of our country absolutely denies the so-called "ideological crime." Without a criminal act, the motive alone for committing a crime cannot in itself constitute a criminal offense. A person with reactionary thoughts may not necessarily be a counterrevolutionary element. The upholding or expression of counterrevolutionary thinking does not constitute a counterrevolutionary offense either, as long as one does not carry out any act jeopardizing the PRC, since it is different in principle from the counterrevolutionary propaganda and provocation by writing and speeches.

Both of the above conditions are indispensable for the constitution of a counterrevolutionary offense. A person who has only the motive to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system but has not carried out any act jeopardizing the PRC can only be one with reactionary thinking but not a counterrevolutionary culprit. A person who has carried out an act jeopardizing the PRC but was not actuated by counterrevolutionary motives can only be regarded as committing a criminal offense other than a counterrevolutionary offense.

Article 90 of the criminal law of our country provides the general concept defining a counterrevolutionary offense and the common conditions and characteristics which constitute various counterrevolutionary offenses. And Articles 91 to 102 provide specific definitions of various counterrevolutionary offenses.

CPC DISCIPLINE COMMISSION HITS LAW VIOLATIONS

OW050433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular saying: The Changning District CPC Committee in Shanghai Municipality has expelled Dong Yaozu, former member of the Changning District Food Bureau party committee and deputy director of the food bureau, from the party for taking advantage of his position and power to illegally handle public housing matters, steal and sell building materials, and take bribes. This is a case of decisively and correctly dealing with a leading cadre who has corrupted party style and violated party discipline.

In the circular entitled "Seriously Dealing With Violations of Law and Discipline in Housing Construction and Allotment," the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee said: "An open letter from the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee entitled 'Unhealthy Tendencies Among Party Members and Cadres With Regard to Housing Construction and Allotment Must Be Resolutely Checked' is now being conscientiously implemented in all parts of the country. Many party members and cadres are examining themselves against this letter and are conscientiously correcting their unhealthy tendencies, thus taking practical action in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style as soon as possible. However, some people have not yet awakened and even continue to act willfully in encroaching on the interests of the masses and damaging the party's prestige. In accordance with the 'Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life,' party organizations at all levels should warn such people that they must wake up at once and observe party discipline. If they obstinately refuse to correct their unhealthy practices, disregard party discipline and dare to defy the law, they must be punished resolutely and severely in accordance with the law and party discipline."

Meanwhile, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee transmitted a circular issued by the Changning District CPC Committee in Shanghai Municipality on expelling Dong Yaozu from the party.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROLS

HK050632 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0241 GMT 5 May 83

["Commentary: China's Foreign Exchange Controls Benefit Sino-Foreign Economic Cooperation" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- When carrying out economic cooperation with other nations, China has continuously improved its measures for controlling foreign exchange. This not only protects China's legal rights, but also brings reasonable benefits to foreign investors.

Practice over the past 3 years has proved that the PRC Interim Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control, put into effect in March 1981, is basically in conformity with China's open-door economic policy and needs in the implementation of this policy. During these 3 years, China has continuously formulated new regulations for controlling foreign exchange and relaxed management methods so as to absorb more foreign capital and promote the imports of advanced technology and equipment.

The basic characteristic of China's foreign exchange control system is centralized management. China is a nation practicing a planned economy. At the same time, its economy is still fairly backward and there is still a shortage of foreign exchange funds. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate the limited foreign exchange and spend it according to the situation of its inflow so as to achieve better results. According to the requirements of centralized management, all foreign exchange earnings must be sold to the state, and then the state distributes foreign exchange user units according to unified plans. Foreign exchange users must use the money within the prescribed limit and they are not allowed to use it randomly.

The system of retaining a portion of foreign exchange by units earning this money has been proved a measure which can arouse the enthusiasm of the units which bring in foreign exchange. These units are allowed to open foreign exchange accounts with the Bank of China to retain some foreign exchange earnings according to a prescribed proportion. They can use this money to pay for imported goods. Individuals who have foreign exchange incomes can also enjoy some preferential treatment. This reflects the flexibility under the centralized management system.

As for foreign organs in China and their personnel, and foreigners who come to China for short-term sightseeing or visits, they may bring or remit foreign exchange into China. They may carry this money by themselves, or sell to the banks, or deposit in the banks. They are also allowed to bring or remit this money out of China. Japan, France, Britain, Australia and many other nations are also using this method. It facilitates the exchange of personnel.

China adopts the open-door policy to encourage foreign investment in China. Foreign businesses and joint ventures involving foreign capital can enjoy free transactions in foreign exchange as long as these are within their normal business activities. The foreign exchange incomes of these enterprises, including their commissions, credit incomes and sales incomes in the form of foreign currency, can be deposited in the Bank of China. If necessary, some of this money can be transferred to foreign banks after approval. They can pay for imported raw materials, equipment and other items by debiting their foreign exchange accounts. Foreign exchange payments and incomes of foreign businesses and joint ventures are subject to the supervision and inspection of the foreign exchange management department. They are allowed to withdraw foreign exchange from their accounts and remit the money to other nations after they have paid taxes according to law.

Foreign exchange control is one of the important conditions for protecting the investment environment. In terms of most regulations, China's foreign exchange control system is generally regarded suitable. Henceforth, this system will be continually improved so as to expand the utilization of foreign capital.

JINGJI RIBAO VIEWS FOREIGN CAPITAL UTILIZATION

HK050358 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by Chu Baochun: "China Achieves Success in Absorbing and Utilizing Foreign Capital in Planned Way"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to adopt the open-door economic policy, our nation has absorbed and utilized foreign capital in a planned way through various channels and in various manners with priority being given to key projects. Results achieved are demonstrated in the following fields:

By the end of 1982, there were 48 Chinese-foreign joint ventures throughout the country (not including the 35 joint ventures set up in the four special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian), with a total of \$222.98 million of investment, of which \$102.54 million was foreign capital. These 48 joint ventures are located in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They include the areas of machine building, electronic and electrical appliances, textiles, light industry, food processing, medicines, tourist services, plantation and aquiculture, leasing, foreign trade, fodder processing, computer services and offshore drilling services. Six of them have a gross investment amount of over \$10 million. Among the joint ventures which have started operation, the products of the Tianjin Chinese-French brewery, the Fuzhou Overseas Chinese Enterprise Company, the Beijing Air Catering Company, the Hangzhou rattan work plant, the Quanzhou artificial flower plant, the Guangming animal farm, the Yuexiang Qiangfeng Company, the Xunda elevator plant, the Fujian-Japan television plant, the Xinjiang Tianshan woollen mill and the Shanghai joint woollen mill have entered international markets and have won good reputations.

Projects handled on the basis of Chinese-foreign cooperation agreements total 790 throughout the country, absorbing foreign capital of \$2.7 billion. Most of these projects are located in Guangdong Province. The 17 projects involving investment of over \$10 million include Guangzhou's Garden Hotel, Beijing's Lidu Hotel, Guangzhou's White Swan Hotel, Guangzhou's Xianggang Hotel, the Chinese scientific and technological exchange center and the Hainan Chengmai oil palm plantation.

Compensation trade contracts concluded throughout the country total 869 and they have absorbed equipment valued at over \$700 million. Among them, those with a large scale include the production project of common tires in Guangzhou and the development of an antimony mine in cooperation with Romania.

The Chinese General Offshore Oil Company has concluded contracts with some Japanese, French, and American oil companies to develop offshore petroleum resources in Bohai, Beibuwan and Yinggehai sea areas. Among these projects, a few high-output oil and gas wells have been sunk in the Chengbei oil field which is developed in cooperation with Japan. The prospects are inspiring.

Developments have also been made in the aspect of utilizing foreign government-to-government loans and credits provided by international monetary organizations. We have concluded contracts, which involve more than 30 projects and nearly \$6 billion of funds, with Japan, Kuwait, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, the World Bank and the UN International Fund For Agricultural Development. At present, all relevant projects are developing smoothly and they will effectively promote our economic readjustment and the building of the four modernizations.

BEIJING, EXHIBIT ON RESULTS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW041332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition showing initial results of joint ventures and other enterprises in China using foreign investment sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will be held in Beijing starting May 7, according to an announcement made at a press briefing today.

Thirty-eight enterprises will participate in the 20-day exhibition and some of their products will be on sale at two of Beijing's largest department stores and a supermarket.

Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Huang Wenjun said, more than 80 joint ventures using Chinese and foreign capital have been established since 1979. There are also more than 700 cooperative enterprises and thousands of other projects involving cooperative exploitation, foreign loans, compensation trade and leasing.

Generally speaking, he said, good results have been achieved in these projects and both Chinese and foreign partners have profited from them.

He stressed that China will continue to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and expand economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

TOURISTS VISITING BEIJING INCREASE IN 1982

OW050226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese capital received a total of 456,700 tourists in 1982, or 2.4 times more than in 1978 according to the municipal tourist department.

Seventy-eight percent of the tourists were foreigners, 3.4 percent were Overseas Chinese and 18 percent were compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

The foreigners came from 143 countries and regions, mostly in Asia and Europe.

Beijing had nine hotels in 1978 with over 4,000 rooms for tourists. There are now 39 hotels with nearly 10,000 rooms. The Jianguo, Huadu and Xingshan (Fragrant Hill) Hotels have more than 1,300 rooms among them.

PLANS UNDER WAY TO EXPAND HIGHER EDUCATION

OW050419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA correspondent Qin Xinmin) -- China will speed up expansion of higher education in the coming five years to cope with the pressing needs of the country's modernization, the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission announced here recently.

The need for competent personnel has become more urgent as national development increases in tempo. However, the 5-year program envisages a steady expansion of higher education facilities in a planned way, and avoidance of trying to take in more students than can be coped with.

The number of college students will increase at an average annual rate of 121,000 and will reach 1.76 million by 1987, a 53 percent increase over the 1.153 million students who were in college in 1982.

China's regular colleges will gradually increase annual enrollment to 550,000 in 1987, a 75 percent increase over the 1982 figure of 315,000.

The program listed several measures to facilitate the expansion. A number of new colleges will be set up the next five years and existing universities will send faculty members to other cities to help run affiliated colleges or night schools. Democratic parties, popular organizations and individuals are being encouraged to set up short-term vocational schools.

More rapid development is planned for radio-television universities, correspondence universities, night schools and enterprise-run colleges.

Educational television stations will be built in all cities with a population exceeding one million. They will give courses in finance, economics, law and liberal arts.

It is estimated that these TV, correspondence and night colleges will be able to help educate an additional 2.37 million people by 1987, nearly quadrupling the 1982 figures.

Students who can live at home ~~are being encouraged to do so to make room for a bigger enrollment~~. Students who live on campus will now have to pay for their room. This is a change from the old system where room was provided free by the state for all college students.

Emphasis will be placed on expanding the 3-year polytechnical colleges to help meet the country's growing needs for technicians. Cutting down one year will allow these schools a bigger turnover.

AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS URGED TO WORK IN COMMUNES

OW050015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA) -- The State Council encourages more educated agro-scientific and technical personnel to work in communes and their subdivisions.

Such personnel will be permitted to receive, in addition to their regular wages, payment from peasants for fulfilling their contracts in providing technical guidance, according to a report approved by the State Council April 22.

The report was prepared by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Finance.

It outlines a floating wage system under which specialists now working below the county level -- in districts, communes or villages -- will have their wages raised one grade while receiving automatic wage increases like all workers on the government payroll.

The increased part will be permanent after they have worked for eight years at the grassroots, says the report.

More than one million people have graduated from colleges and vocational schools of agriculture and forestry, the report says. But, according to statistics available in October, 1981, only 480,000 of them are working in their specialized fields.

China, with 100 million hectares of cultivated land, has 60,000 people's communes, it continues. Only 50,000 people now specialize in promoting scientific farming, an average of less than one for each commune.

The goal now projected is to increase the number of trained specialists in each commune agrotechnical station to between two and four. This is part of the effort to establish in the next three to five years a task force to popularize scientific techniques.

Lower wages and fewer fringe benefits for agro-scientific and technical personnel, especially those of them working at the grassroots, are in part to blame for the unwillingness on the part of many graduates to go to the countryside, the report says. In addition, it says, agricultural departments used to maintain smaller expense accounts than other departments.

The report urges local authorities to allocate more operational funds to agricultural departments.

Agricultural schools will enroll more students from the countryside, and the government will train more technicians from among peasants.

Schools and scientific research units will be encouraged to provide contractual services, including training of personnel to rural communes and their subdivisions, the report says.

HAO JIANXIU MAKES MAY DAY VISIT TO NINGXIA

OW031331 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, arrived at the Qingtongxia hydroelectric powerplant in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region on 1 May. She extended her May Day greetings to the workers of various nationalities working there. She saluted the workers and chatted with them. Many engineers and technicians in the plant come from the southern part of China to work permanently in the frontier region. They have contributed to the construction of the minority nationality region.

Hao Jianxiu said: The centrally located regions need qualified personnel, but the frontier regions need them even more. The intellectuals can develop their ability in the four modernizations to the full in the frontier regions.

In the afternoon, Hao Jianxiu arrived in the countryside of Lingwu County and successively visited four Hui peasant families. In cordial conversation, she asked them about their production and life. All the peasants praised the system of contracted responsibilities adopted by the party for having brought wealth and happiness to them.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Opening Session 20 April

HK290312 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Report: "Solemn Opening of First Session of Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress"]

[Excerpts] The First Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened on the morning of 20 April.

The session is being held in the Shijiazhuang City Workers Culture Palace. A total of 1,083 deputies attended the opening ceremony. Present as observers were the participants in the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate, and of government work departments, totaling 738 persons.

Executive Chairman Gao Yang declared the session open. The executive chairmen present were Gao Yang, Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Wang Zheng, Zhao Yimin, Niu Shucai, Wu Qingcheng, Ge Qi, Cao Youmin, Ding Tingxin, Pan Chengxiao, Zhang Da, Geng Changsuo, Zhou Xueao, Yang Dingan, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Du Benjie, and Wang Youhui.

Acting Governor Liu Bingyan delivered a "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Hebei."

New Governor, Vice Governors

OW300251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress on 28 April elected Zhang Shuguang as governor and Li Feng, Wang Zuwu [3769 4371 2976], Guo Zhi [6753 1807], Du Jingyi [2629 4544 0001], and Hong Yi [3163 3015] as vice governors of Hebei.

Committee Members Elected

OW030133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1701 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress this afternoon elected the provincial people's congress standing committee. Liu Bingyan was elected as its chairman and Wu Qingcheng, Yue Zongtai [1471 1350 3141], Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557], Pan Chengxiao, Ge Qi, Liu Ying [3769 3768], Yang Dingan, Han Qimin [7281 0796 3046] (female), Du Benjie [6757 2609 3381], Ding Tingxin, and Wang Youhui [3769 1635 6540] were elected vice chairmen.

The session also elected 113 deputies to represent Hebei Province at the Sixth National People's Congress, including Huang Hua and Feng Zhi [7458 5267].

YIN ZHE ELECTED HEBEI CPPCC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

OW030137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 10-day First Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee closed this morning. Yin Zhe was elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Li Fanglin [2621 5364 2651], Lu Zhiguo [7120 3312 0948], Shen Xili, Zhang Ruolin, Jia Qiyun [6328 0796 0336], Bai Tieshi [4101 6993 4258], Xu Ruilin [1776 3843 2651], Chen Lintang [7115 2651 1016], Ma Zhuozhou, Li Ganliu [2621 6373 7511], Wang Enduo [3769 1869 1122], Yan Jingbo [0917 6975 3134], Ma Xinyun [7456 2450 0061] and Liu Zongyue [0491 1350 6460] were elected vice chairmen.

REPORTAGE ON NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

New Chairman Named

OW010529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Hohhot, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress announced on 29 April that the session had elected Bu He [1580 6378] (Mongol nationality) chairman and Liu Zhohui [0491 0155 2585], Bai Junqing [4101 0193 0615] (Mongol nationality), and Zhao Zhihong [6392 1807 1347] vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's government.

Other New Personnel

SK301213 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] The first session of the sixth regional people's congress held a meeting this morning. By means of secret ballots, deputies of various nationalities elected the chairman, vice chairmen, and committee members of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee, chairman and vice chairmen of the regional people's government, president of the regional higher people's court, and chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate. The results of the elections were as follows:

Chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee is Ba-tu-ba-gen, Mongolian nationality. Vice chairmen are Li Wen; Hao Xiushan; Sun Lanfeng; Zhou Beifeng; (He Yao); Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Mongolian nationality; E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Mongolian nationality; (Cao Emeng), Mongolian nationality; (Mu-zhi-ge-qi), Mongolian nationality; (A-la-tan-tao-qi-er), Mongolian nationality; and (Chi Gongda). Committee members are Wang Xi and (?30) others. Chairman of the regional people's government is Bu He, Mongolian nationality. Vice chairmen are (Li Zuohui), (Bai Jingxing), Mongolian nationality; and (Zhao Zhihong). President of the regional people's court is (Yang Dali), Mongolian nationality. Chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate is (Wang Linzhong).

When Ting Mao, executive chairman of the congress presidium, announced the results of the elections, the assembly hall resounded with warm applause to express the deputies' greetings to the new leading bodies. The average age of the newly elected committee members of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee is 59, a drop of 4.9 years compared with that of the fifth regional people's congress standing committee. About 40.8 percent of the committee members have college educations or higher, a marked increase over the previous standing committee. About 50 percent of the regional government leading bodies are of minority nationalities. The number of chairman and vice chairmen has been reduced from the previous 8 to 4 and their average age is 52, a drop of 14.6 years compared with the previous government. Among them, three have college educations.

NPC Deputies Elected

SK290439 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the first session of the sixth autonomous regional people's congress held its third meeting on 28 April. The meeting elected 64 regional deputies, including Ulanhu, to the Sixth NPC.

Ba-tu-ba-gen, executive chairman of the session, presided over the meeting, at which 752 deputies of various nationalities, with a high sense of responsibility, voted by secret ballot for deputies to the NPC. At 1900 that afternoon, as soon as the session announced the results of the elections of deputies, including Ulanhu, to the NPC, the entire session hall resounded with warm applause.

In line with the relevant stipulations of the electoral law, the election of deputies to the NPC was carried out through the deliberations and consultations by all deputies and by conducting preliminary elections and by the method of having a larger number of candidates than deputies to be elected.

Of 64 deputies elected to the NPC, there are 24 deputies of minority nationalities, including Monggol, Daur, Oroqen, Ewenki, Hui, and Man, accounting for 37.5 percent of the total number. There are 18 worker and peasant deputies, accounting for 28.1 percent of the total, 19 intellectual deputies, accounting for 29.6 percent of the total, and 16 woman deputies, accounting for 25.3 percent of the total.

Seated in the front row of the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session, including Kong Fei, Li Wen, (Xing Ruiran), Se-ying-ba-ya-er, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, (Tan Nianwen), (Chi Gongda), (Lin Yili), (Mu-zhi-ge-qi), and (Chai-ji-er-si).

Concluding Session

SK301104 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] After a 10-day session, the first session of the sixth regional people's congress satisfactorily fulfilled all the items on the agenda thanks to the efforts of all deputies.

During the session, deputies of all nationalities, with full political enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility, conscientiously discussed and examined all the reports and regulations of the session in an exemplary way. They were full of solid confidence in effecting all the tasks of the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan and the fighting objective of quadrupling the region's annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

The session elected new leading bodies of the regional people's congress, government, court, and procuratorate, and ensured smooth progress in our region's modernizations. From beginning to end, the session was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cooperation and unity between deputies of all nationalities.

The closing ceremony was held at Wulan Qate in Hohhot City. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive members, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Wang Zaitian, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Li Wen, (Lin Weiran), Shen Xinfu, Hao Xiushan, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, Qi Junshan, Seyinbayar, Ochir Hotokto, (Yang Shicai), (Han Lemen), (Ge-te-ge-qi), (A-la-cai-ou-qi-er), (Guo Zhongda), and Li Xiangyi.

Before the closing ceremony began Ba-tu-ba-gen, executive member of the session, introduced the newly elected chairman and vice chairmen of the regional people's government and vice chairmen of the regional people's standing committee.

NEI MONGGOL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

30 April Forum

SK010530 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] This morning, the chairman and vice chairmen of the sixth autonomous regional people's congress standing committee held a forum with the responsible comrades of the previous regional people's congress standing committee to commonly devise ways to create a new situation in the people's congress work.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the forum. The chairman and vice chairmen of the previous regional people's congress standing committee reviewed and summed up past work, presented their experience gained in work, and offered advice to the newly elected chairman and vice chairmen of the sixth

regional people's congress standing committee. They said they are convinced that the newly elected leading staff members of the sixth people's congress standing committee will certainly succeed in their work, because they are younger and have higher educational standards and abundant and practical working experience. Ting Mao, former chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presented the following three working experiences: 1) In conducting the people's congress work, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership over work and as much as possible to ask the regional CPC committee for work instructions. This is a vital task for fulfilling the work. 2) It is necessary to do things according to the law and to refrain from indulging in the practice that each goes his own way. 3) It is necessary to trust and rely on the vast number of the people.

The newly elected chairman and vice chairmen of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee stated: The previous standing committee has done a great deal of work and has laid a solid foundation and created favorable conditions for the new standing committee's work. Leading staff members, including Chairman Ba-tu-ba-gen, of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee, during the forum, learned with an open mind and the spirit of elementary school pupils from veteran comrades by repeatedly asking for advice. They pledged that it is necessary to carry forward the fine tradition and work style developed in the previous term, to continuously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, and to further implement the important directive given by the CPC Central Committee on the Nei Monggol work. Under the direct leadership of the regional CPC committee and according to functions and powers authorized by the local organizational law, all-out efforts should be made to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and legal systems and to vigorously create a new situation in the people's congress work in line with the current guiding ideology -- demands set forth by the drive for reform.

May-December 1983 Goals

SK040809 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The standing committee of the regional people's congress held its first meeting in Hohhot on 2 and 3 May. During the meeting, the participants conscientiously studied the relevant chapters and articles of the Constitution and the local organic law, listened to the report of the regional people's congress standing committee concerning the suggestions on the administrative reform of organs, examined and discussed the main points of the work of the regional people's congress standing committee for the May-December period in 1983, and approved some cadre appointments.

Ba-tu-ba-gen, chairman, and Li Wen, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, respectively, presided over the meeting and spoke. They pointed out: In the future, the regional people's congress standing committee should conscientiously adhere to the party leadership, maintain political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, handle affairs with the powers entrusted by the Constitution and the local organic law and strictly perform the duty of the local organs of state power. The regional people's congress standing committee should also strengthen the ties with people's deputies, have confidence in and rely on the people of various nationalities across the region, strengthen the unity among various nationalities, organize close cooperation between party-member comrades and non-party comrades, and develop a situation in which the people of all nationalities work in coordination, support each other, and make concerted efforts to work audaciously. It is also necessary to conscientiously implement various resolutions of the first session of the sixth regional people's congress to meet the successful convocation of the first session of the Sixth NPC and to create a new situation in the work of the standing committee of the regional people's congress.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, including Hao Xiushan, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, Se-ying-ba-ya-er, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Chao-luo-meng, Bu-te-ge-qi, A-la-tan-ao-qi-er, and Hu Zhong. Attending the meeting as observers were Bu He, chairman of the regional people's government; responsible persons of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the organs under the regional people's congress standing committee.

In accordance with the submission of Bu He, chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the first meeting of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee has decided to appoint: (Wang Deyu), director of the regional civil administrative department; (Zhou-dian-qiu), Mongol nationality, director of the regional financial department; (Sun Wenbo) director of the regional communications department; Xu Lingren, female, chairman of the regional scientific and technological commission; and (Zheng Hazhen) director of the regional coal industrial administrative bureau.

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC SESSION ENDS ON 30 APRIL

SK010950 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The first session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee, following a 13-day meeting, came to a successful end on 30 April after completing all items on the agenda.

During the session, committee members of various nationalities joyfully gathered together to freely air their views and to discuss important state and regional affairs. They also set forth constructive suggestions and opinions concerning regional government work and the work of the CPPCC. On the basis of full consultations and discussions they elected the new leading bodies of the regional CPPCC committee.

Principal leading comrades of the party, government and Army organs including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Ying attended the closing ceremony. Executive chairman of the session sitting on the rostrum were (Shi Shengrong), Chen Bingyu, (Wu Ligeng), Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, (Ma Junguo), (Li Houyuan), (Liu Zhenyu), (Yun Zhaoguang), (Li Junsheng), and (He Zhaoning). At 0900, executive chairman Han Ming declared the meeting open. Executive chairman Chen Bingyu delivered a closing address. The closing ceremony was concluded amid the magnificent playing of the national anthem.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT MAY DAY CELEBRATION

SK020328 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 April, over 1,500 people of various nationalities in Hohhot City ceremoniously held a meeting at the Workers' Cultural Palace to mark the 1 May International Labor Day and the 36th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Attending the meeting together with the masses to celebrate the glorious day of various nationalities were veteran comrades who had long worked for the region and responsible comrades from the party, government, and Army organs of the region and Hohhot City.

The meeting began at 1500 this afternoon with the majestic national anthem. Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and governor of the region, delivered an important speech. (Sun Bingchen), vice chairman of the regional trade union council, also addressed the meeting.

Attending the meeting were veteran comrades who had long been in party, government, and Army posts in the region, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Zhang Pengtu, (Tian Weiran), Shen Xinfu, Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Han Shijin, Li Binsan, Wang Jiangong, Yang Linqde, Gi Junshan, Li Wenjing, and Wu Daping.

Also attending the meeting were Shou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee; Ba-tu-ba-gen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Shi Guanghua, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee; Cai Ying, standing committee member of the regional CPC committee and commander of the regional military district; (Hu He), standing committee member of the regional CPC committee and secretary of the Hohhot City CPC Committee; Wu En, Li Xiangyi, Tian Chongming, and Xu Lingren, standing committee members of the regional CPC committee; Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Chao Luomeng, Bu-te-ge-qi, A-la-tan-ao-qi-er, and Hu Zhongda, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee; Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, and Zhao Zhihong, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; (Shi Shengrong), chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Chen Bingyu, (Hu Ligeng), Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, (Ma Zhenduo), (Li Shuyuan), (Liu Zhenyu), and (Xing Shaoguang), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; (Li Qipeng), (Yang Jicai), (Shui-luo-ba-gen), (Meng Qingxian), and (Li Yousan); leading comrades of Hohhot City party, government and Army organs; and responsible comrades from the regional and Hohhot City trade unions, CYL committees, and women's federations.

Among those who were invited to the meeting were Huang Minwei, member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee and leader of the advisory group sent by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; (Wang Zhenyang), leader of the work team sent by the CPC Central Committee, which is in charge of the guidance of conducting structural reform in provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country; and (Sun Lei), deputy leader of the work team.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the regional and Hohhot City Councils of Trade Unions. Films were shown after the meeting.

SHANXI ELECTS GOVERNOR, OTHER OFFICIALS

OW011019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Taiyuan, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, which concluded today, announced that Ruan Bosheng has been elected chairman and Huo Fan [7202 3131], Feng Sutao, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Wang Bichen [3769 1732 5256], Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi [1203 0001], Guo Qinan, Wei Yunyu [7614 5686 3842], and Li Shunda vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

The session also announced that 50-year old Chief Engineer Wang Senhao has been elected governor and Yan Wuhong, Bai Qingcai, Zhang Weiqing [1728 4850 1987] and Guo Yuhuai [6753 5940 2037] vice governors.

The session also elected 70 deputies from Shanxi to attend the Sixth NPC.

NEW SHANXI CPPCC COMMITTEE LEADING BODY ELECTED

OW300303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Taiyuan, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The First Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, which ended on 27 April, elected Wu Guangtang [2976 0342 3283] as chairman of the committee and Zhu Weihua [2612 5898 5478], Wang Xiujin [3769 4836 6930], Chen Shunli [7115 5293 4409], Tao Jian [7118 0256], Zhu Jingzi [2612 2529 2737], Ling Daqi [0407 1129 3823], Wang Dingnan [3769 1353 0589], Yang Mingbao [2799 2494 5508], Zhao Yuting [6392 7183 0080], Pan Ruizheng [3382 3843 1767], Yao Dianzhong [1202 1156 0022] and Shi Xingsan [1597 2502 0005] as vice chairmen.

FURTHER ON GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Election Results Announced

HK030803 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] The first session of the sixth provincial people's congress held a meeting to conduct elections this morning. The meeting was presided over by the executive chairman Li Ziqi. Elected chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee was Li Dengying and vice chairmen were (Wang Yaohua), Wu Zhiguo, (Wu Jian), Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang -- female, (Lan Tianmin), (Xing Anmin), (Ma Pilie), and Yang Fuxing. Thirty members of the committee were elected as follows: (Yu Zhiyi) -- female, (Ma Suyuan), (Ma Shang), (Wei Wenwu), (Wang Junlan), (Bai Defu), (Mao Yingshi), (Liu Wenzheng), (Liu Yimin), (Da Zhong), (Li Wenhui), (Xuanyunskiyun) -- female, (Xie Taiai), (Huo Jinkui), (Lang Tianrong), (Ha Mei), (Yang Zhijiang), (Wu Wenjan), (Wu Cheng), (Zhang Hanhao), (Lin Shangru), (Zhu Bangyue), (Zhao Yanyi), (Han Yinglong), (Gao Yuqi), (Guo Xiufeng), (Zhang Wenxia) -- female, (Guo Quanliang), (Gui Shixiao) -- female, and (Da Su).

Meanwhile, Cheng Guangyi was elected the provincial governor, Hou Zongbin, Ge Shiying, Nian Dexiang, Zhu Xuanren, and Liu Shu -- female, are to be deputy provincial governors, and (Qin Ding) is to be president of the provincial high people's court. (Luo Lin) was elected the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate who should be reported to the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate for submission for approval to the NPC Standing Committee.

Other executive chairmen at today's meeting were Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Liu Haisheng, (Huang Zhengqing), (Wang Tantang), (Zhu Yuanzhi), (Huang Hubing), (Zhang Sousi), (Fan Yunfu), (Xu Kuiyuan), (Hu Sanjie) -- female, (Han Deming), (He Ye), (Lin Shangru), and (Wu Wenhen).

Li Ziqi Closing Speech

HK040654 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 83

[Summary] The 508 deputies to the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress attended the closing meeting at the provincial government auditorium. Li Dengying, acting chairman of the meeting presided. The meeting approved the report on the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan, a resolution on its Sixth 5-Year Plan for the national economic and social development, a resolution on the province's financial statement for 1982, a report on the proposed motions by the session's motions examination committee, a resolution on four motions, and the provisional regulations on the establishment of the various committees under the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

Amid enthusiastic applause, the newly elected Governor Chen Guangyi gave a speech. He said that the session was a success. On behalf of the newly elected leaders of the provincial government, he expressed their sense of the heavy tasks placed upon them and their determination to work hard to develop the fine new situation and promote the progress of all work.

"In his speech he said this was a key year in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The peoples throughout the province earnestly hope that we adopt a new attitude to open up a new prospect and thus become capable of achieving new improvement in all our work. We must go all out to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plan for 1983 under the prerequisite of raising our economic results, go all out to meet the requirement of guaranteeing a 4-percent increase and striving to achieve a 5-percent increase in industry and agriculture, and go all out to create a highest production level in our province."

After discussing the 10 tasks that we should satisfactorily fulfill on the basis of doing all our work satisfactorily, he said that the province had a poor economic foundation and the people had to work hard if they wanted to score any marked achievements. He expressed his confidence in achieving success in the future.

Li Ziqi, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee secretary, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee he congratulated the session on its success. He said: "This session serves as a link between past and future. It mobilizes the people throughout the province to create an all-round new situation in our province's four modernizations. This session has elected a number of competent fine cadres into the new leading group of the government. This constitutes a stride forward in making our province's cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. It has provided a reliable guarantee for soundly fulfilling our various tasks.

"Some of the old comrades who formerly undertook the leading posts in the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, court, and procuratorate have been transferred to other posts and others have retired to the second and third lines. These old comrades have striven hard for the party and people for decades in the prolonged revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. They have achieved magnificent things and have set example for the people throughout our province. The people in our province will never forget their achievements and lofty ideological quality. I would like to take this opportunity to extend, together with all the deputies of this session, our highest esteem for them and to wish them good health and long lives. [applause] At the same time, I sincerely hope they will continue to use their roles as advisors and do what they can in order to make new contributions to the four modernizations."

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said that the tasks facing us were glorious and arduous. We should conscientiously implement the program of struggle formulated by and the goal of struggle put forward by the 12th party congress and earnestly pay attention to and do a good job of all the work of 1983 in accordance with the party Central Committee and the State Council's requirements for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In our work, we should regard our economic work as the key link and the reform as the motive force. Thus we will strive to achieve a new improvement in the work in all our areas, sectors and units and enable them to make new progress and score new achievements.

In conclusion, he said: "Comrade deputies, the 5 years between this session and the session of the next provincial people's congress was a vital period for bringing about a radical turn for the better in party work style, the general mood of society and our economic and financial situation and for realizing our goal for the coming 20 years. While vigorously carrying out our socialist construction, we should continuously build up our socialist democracy and legal system and further strengthen and improve the party's leadership. At the same time, we must vigorously support and respect the power of office of our people congresses, government, and judicial organs. Any matter that must be examined and discussed by our people's congresses should be submitted to the congress for examination, discussion, and decision in accordance with the provisions of the governments should be discussed and decided by them. We should support our courts and procuratorates to independently exercise their judicial and procuratorial authority according to the law. The governments at all levels and all our enterprises, institutions, and organizations and our people of all circles and nationalities should strengthen their sense of the legal system. Particularly, our party organizations at all levels and all our party members should act within the scope allowed by the Constitution and the law and should never violate them.

Thus they will set example in observing and safeguarding the law. They should fight against various kinds of activities that violate or undermine the implementation of the Constitution and law in order to ensure the smooth progress of the socialist modernizations."

(Ma Tianlie), Wang Shitai, Wang Yaohua, (Lan Tianmin), Feng Jixin, Li Ziqi, Li Qiyong, Liu Lanting, Liu Haisheng, (Wu Anning), (Wu Tian), Wu Zhiquo, (Chen Hailing), Yang Fuxing, He Jianshan, and (Wang Luobing) were also acting chairmen of yesterday's meeting.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADERS ELECTED

OW030031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Yinchuan, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- As announced by the first session of the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress which concluded yesterday, Ma Qingnian (Hui nationality) was elected chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress, while Zhang Junxian, Ma Youde (Hui nationality), Huang Zhizhong, Ding Yimin (Hui nationality), Li Shumin, Guo Wenju [6753 2429 5282], Peng Linbai [1756 2651 2672] (Hui nationality), and Liang Feibiao [2733 7378 1753] were elected vice chairmen.

In addition, it was announced that Zhang Jie, chairman of the China Islamic Association, and 16 others had been elected deputies of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region to the Sixth National People's Congress.

FURTHER ON QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Deputies Elected

OW281047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Xining, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- Today, the First Session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress elected 17 deputies by secret ballot to represent Qinghai Province at the Sixth NPC. In this election the number of candidates was greater than the number of delegates to be elected.

Of the 17 deputies, 9 were Tibetan, Mongolian, Hui, Tu, Salar, Man, and other minority people while 2 were patriotic religious figures. They include Zhaxi Wangooug, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and a Long March veteran of Tibetan nationality; Xabchung Garbo, vice chairman of the Buddhist Association of China; Zhou Jia, an outstanding Tibetan herdsman from Madoi County who was named "a leading authority in animal husbandry;" Maio Shilin, a young worker and advanced producer of the Sining Steel Plant; and Yin Daosheng, a high-ranking engineer of the Qinghai Provincial Meteorological Bureau who has made an outstanding achievement in the study of the meteorological phenomena of Qinghai Plateau for the last 30 years.

Closing Session 28 April

HK290117 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Summary] The First Session of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress concluded today after completing its agenda. Executive Chairman Ma Wanli presided at the closing ceremony. The session passed resolutions on the reports submitted to it, a resolution on protecting the legitimate interests of women and children, and a resolution on education for youths and juveniles. It also passed resolutions on implementing the environmental protection law, and on respecting the autonomy rights of the province's autonomous prefectures.

Governor Haung Jingbo and provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Song Lin spoke in conclusion.

QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK010438 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The Standing Committee of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on 29 and 30 April. Chairman Song Lin presided. The meeting discussed and approved various appointments and dismissals.

The meeting made the following appointments: (Liu Yongming) to be secretary-general of the provincial people's congress standing committee; (Xue Zhimin) to be deputy secretary general and director of the committee's administrative office; and (Ma Yougong) to be director of the law committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

In accordance with Governor Huang Jingbo's recommendation, the meeting also decided on the following appointments: (Ma Shiji) to be secretary general of the provincial people's government; (Xue Ke) to be director of the provincial science and technology committee; (Su Xin) to be director of the provincial physical culture committee; (Zhu Feng) to be director of the provincial civil affairs department; (Wang Dingyu) to be director of the provincial public security bureau; (Zhong Shengqing) to be director of the provincial animal husbandry department; (Wang Fuxiang) to be director of the provincial water conservancy department; (Zhang Diji) to be director of the provincial communications department; (Zhang Yanbo) to be director of the provincial public health bureau; (Zuonan Cairang) to be director of the provincial labor and personnel department; (Zhaxi Wuma) to be director of the provincial judicial department; (Gao Guosheng) to be director of the provincial heavy industry department; (Hao Zhenhua) to be director of the provincial machine-building industry department; (Zeng Guangrong) to be director of the provincial light industry department; (Hu Xinhua) to be director of the provincial agricultural and forestry department; (Wu Haiyan) to be director of the provincial financial department; (Huang Kelian) to be director of the provincial education department; (Zhang Weiding) to be director of the provincial statistic bureau; (Mu Jiancheng) to be director of the provincial prices bureau; (Li Zhigang) to be director of the provincial material supply bureau; and (Wang Chengkuan) to be director of the provincial industry and commerce administrative bureau.

The meeting decided to remove (Zhong Zhongliang) from his post as director of the provincial judicial department; (Su Jingren) from his post as director of the provincial machine-building industry bureau; (Luo Quan) from his post as director of the provincial public security department; (Yu Bo) from his post as director of the provincial animal husbandry department; (Banma Dandeng) from his post as director of the provincial public health department; (Yu Guang) from his post as director of the provincial civil affairs department; (Ji Guang) from his post of director of the provincial light and textile industry bureau; and (Li Enpu) from his post as director of the provincial material supply bureau.

The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Chairman Song Lin spoke before the close of the meeting. He said: Thirty of the 41 members of the new-term provincial people's congress standing committee are new, and over half of those elected to the posts of chairman and 10 vice chairmen are new. We lack experience in the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Certain comrades may not even know the most basic conditions in the work. Hence, a current primary task is to get a good grasp of study. Through study and becoming familiar with the requirements of actual work, they should meet the requirements of the work.

Chairman Song Lin also said: An important issue in doing a good job in the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee is to follow the mass line and regard plunging deep into reality to investigate and study as the basic work method. We must therefore form a system of organizing one or two committee members' inspections each year, and persistently implement it.

MA WENRUI PRESIDES OVER SHAANXI CONGRESS MEETING

HK050130 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 83

[Summary] "The presidium of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its fifth meeting yesterday afternoon. Comrade Ma Wenrui presided over the meeting. The meeting approved the namelist of the election candidates for the members of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee, governor, vice governors, presidents for the provincial higher people's court, and local mid-level people's courts, and the provincial and local chief procurators." The meeting also approved several draft resolutions.

REPORTAGE ON XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

NPC Deputies Elected

HK291332 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Summary] This morning, the First Session of the Sixth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress held a meeting to elect regional deputies to the Sixth NPC. "The results of the election show that 57 people, including Seypidin, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, and Tomur Dawamat, have been elected the regional deputies to the Sixth NPC."

Before election, Tomur Dawamat, executive chairman of the session, announced: "The total number of deputies attending this session is 667; 41 deputies are absent on leave because of business or sickness, and 626 deputies will attend this morning's meeting, which has a quorum for election." Later, Yang Yiqing, executive chairman of the session, read the namelist of the chief scrutineer and the scrutineers which was adopted by the fourth meeting of the presidium of this session. Deputies approved the namelist by acclamation.

The meeting issued 626 ballots and all of them were carefully written and returned to the meeting. The meeting adopted the method for nominating more candidates than the number of deputies to be elected. The meeting elected the 57 deputies to the NPC from among 68 candidates.

Standing Committee Elections

HK300705 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary] The First Session of the Sixth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress held a full session today to elect the members of the regional people's congress standing committee, the chairman and vice chairmen of the regional government, and the court presidents and procurators.

Tomur Dawamat was elected chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee and (Saifulayefu), Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Caodanofu, Ren Gebai, (Abulizi Muhamaiti), (Feng Yanwen), Mayenur, Yu Zhanlin, Amantuer, Mahsut Teibov, Wang Heting, and (Husaiyin Siyabayefu) were elected vice chairmen.

Ismail Amat was elected chairman of the regional people's government and Tian Zhong, Tuohudi Shabier, Huang Baozhang, Hedeerbai, Song Hanliang, and Yusufu Muhanmode were elected vice chairmen.

Session Ends 30 April

HK010311 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Summary] The First Session of the Sixth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress concluded in Urumqi today, after completing its agenda. Executive Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided at the closing ceremony. The session adopted resolutions approving the reports on the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan, the draft development plan for 1983, and the budget. Regional Chairman Ismail Amat then made a speech. He called on the region to work hard to fulfill the tasks set by this session. Tomur Dawamat delivered the closing speech.

Also present at the closing ceremony as executive chairmen were Wang Enmao, Saifulayefu, Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Caodanuofu, Ren Gebai, and others.

XINJIANG RADIO HAILS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

HK020814 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Carry Out Reforms and Fight for the Fulfillment of the Region's Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The first session of the sixth regional people's congress and the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC have come to a victorious conclusion. We warmly hail the success of the two meetings. The meeting of the people's congress has mainly done two important things: 1) examine and adopt the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan; and 2) elect new leading organs of the region.

Tasks which we now face are to seriously carry out the spirit of the two meetings and to mobilize and organize people of various nationalities and from all walks of life throughout the region to unite so as to fight for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan. We have many favorable conditions in fulfilling the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly in the past 2 years, under the correct leadership of the regional CPC committee, social stability and unity of nationalities have been strengthened. Bumper harvests have been reaped in agriculture and animal husbandry and gratifying achievements have also been made in industrial production. In addition, we have obtained practical experience in the first 2 years of carrying out the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We must make full use of these favorable conditions, make persistent efforts to march forward, and work hard for the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

To fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we have many things to do, but carrying out reforms is an urgent task at present. Structural reform is being carried out under the leadership and step by step in the region. Apart from completing structural reform at the level of prefecture, autonomous prefecture, and city, we must also complete structural reform at the county level this winter or next spring. In the meantime, reform in the economic field has just begun and the task is hard. Leaders at all levels must stand in the forefront of the reform, study new situations, resolve new problems, and sum up new experiences so as to make the reform a powerful impetus promoting all our work.

Implementing the party's policy toward nationalities and strengthening the great unity of various nationalities are basic guarantees of the four modernizations cause. While carrying out the spirit of the two meetings, we must conduct education in the policy toward nationalities and unity of nationalities more extensively and profoundly and raise to a new height the work of unity of nationalities. Let us unite closely under the leadership of the Central Committee and the regional CPC committee to fight for the building of a new, prosperous, and rich Xinjiang.

XINJIANG LEADERS SPEND MAY DAY WITH WORKERS

HK020522 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 May 83

[Summary] Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and people's government today visited several factories in Urumqi to spend May Day together with the workers and staff of all nationalities.

Wang Enmao, Amudun Niyaz, Fu Wen, Bai Chengming, (Chu Chente), Saifulayev, Tuohudi Shabier, Ismayi Yashengnuofu, and other comrades paid a visit to the August 1st Steel and Iron Works, where they met model workers, pacesetters on the production front, engineers, technicians, progressive individuals in promoting national unity, and retired old cadres. Wang Enmao and other comrades also toured a workshop and exchanged festival greetings with workers.

Meanwhile, Ismail Amat, Zhang Sixue, and other comrades went to the July 1st Cotton Spinning Mill to hold a forum with cadres of all nationalities, engineers, technicians, model workers, and representatives of advanced workers. "At the forum, Ismail Amat said that today is the first day of the month of education in nationality unity in the region. The working class must carry forward the glorious traditions and set a good example in promoting unity among all nationalities, unity between the workers and intellectuals, and unity between the old and young workers in order to make new contributions to the region's textiles industry."

XINJIANG TO ADOPT NEW TAX SYSTEM 1 JUNE

HK280344 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1655 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] From 1 June on, the system of substituting taxes for turning over profits in state-run industrial, commercial, communications and other enterprises will be adopted throughout the autonomous region. The work will be divided into two steps. The first step is to keep the practice of profits when tax payments are started and the second step involves the all-round replacement of profits with tax payments in all enterprises.

TA KUNG PAO ON RELATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPE

HK050556 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 May 83 p 2

[*"Political Talk"* column by Shih Chun-yu: "China Improves Relations With the Countries of Eastern Europe"]

[Text] General Secretary's First Visit Abroad

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, yesterday left Beijing for a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. Moreover, in late May, Qian Qichen is going to visit Hungary, Poland and East Germany to inspect the work of Chinese Embassies there.

This visit by Hu Yaobang is his first visit abroad since become general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The two countries that he is going to visit are both East European countries. Although these two countries keep a distance from the Soviet Union and refuse to be absolutely obedient to it, they are, after all, socialist countries.

Taking into account the fact that the talks on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations are underway and taking into account Qian Qichen's scheduled visit to Poland and Hungary, people in the world are attentively following the development of this new trend in China's foreign policy. In fact, China's major principle on foreign policy is consistent. This principle consists of the following two aspects: 1) to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; and 2) to resolutely unite with and cooperate with the large number of the Third World countries.

Refuse to Become Appendage To Any Power

As soon as the PRC was founded, it began to oppose hegemonism. The only difference at that time was that the United States was the biggest hegemonist country then. Later, when the situation shifted and the United States and Soviet Union scrambled for hegemonism, China began to oppose both countries. Ever since the founding of the PRC, Beijing has acted to show that China will never become an appendage to any power or any group of countries or submit to pressure from any power. The principles that China has always adhered to in developing its relations with other countries are the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and peaceful coexistence. In the late 1950's, the main reason why China and the Soviet Union began to be at odds and relations between the two parties and countries worsened day by day was because China refused to be an appendage to the Soviet Union and its bloc. Today, China and the Soviet Union have already held two rounds of talks on the normalization of their relations, but China persists in opposing hegemonism and continues to denounce the Soviet Union and refuses to make any concession on the problems related to Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Adhere to the Principle of Independence and Self-Reliance

China is dealing with both the superpowers. Although it differs with both countries in its opinions on certain policies, it is still willing to develop cooperation and exchanges with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In so doing, it has scrupulously abided by its foreign policy of maintaining independence and self-reliance, and at the same time it has not let this policy affect its economic, cultural, scientific and technical exchanges with the two countries.

No Change in China's Foreign Policy

Therefore, both Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia and Qian Qichen's visit to East Europe are actions by China in which it adheres to its principles as well as makes its policies feasible. These actions are favorable to the people of both China and the other parties.

During the initial period after the founding of the PRC, China adopted a policy of siding with the Soviet Union without reservation and followed the Soviet Union in everything. As a result, the creativeness in our work of education and economic construction was affected, as was, to some extent, our independent and self-reliant foreign policy. During the initial period of the "Great Cultural Revolution" under the influence of the ultraleftist line, we regarded ourselves as the only revolutionary country and branded many other countries as "revisionist." As a result, we suffered great losses in the international field.

Today, we can say that both China's internal and external lines are unprecedently correct. If anyone still judges China's exchanges with foreign countries from the old viewpoint and in light of its previous foreign policy and, particularly, if he is sensitive and thinks China has changed when he sees that China has carried out some exchanges with the Soviet Union and East Europe, he will have uncalled-for worries. As long as it conforms to the principle of equality, mutual benefits and helping supply one another's needs, China will go wherever its interests lie. Thus, with the adoption of the open-door policy, China will increasingly greatly enliven its diplomatic activities.

END OF
FICHE

DATE FILMED

May 6, 1983

